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HARDING AND COOLIDGE NAMED

Ohio Senator Wins Presidential Nomination and Massachusetts Governor Vice Presidential Place.

CONVENTION END THRILLING

Landslide Starts Early in the Day, and Finish Comes Fast After Lowden Quits on Ninth Ballot—Coolidge Wins on First Ballot.

Senator Warren G. Harding of Ohio was nominated for the presidency in the Republican national convention at Chicago on the tenth ballot, receiving a fraction over 650 votes.

Governor Calvin Coolidge of Massachusetts was nominated for Vice President. Pennsylvania's vote gave him his majority in the ballot as it did Senator Harding, the presidential nominee.

Final Ballots.

Candidates.	7th Ballot.	8th Ballot.	9th Ballot.	10th. Bal't.
Lowden	311½	307½	193½	16
Johnson	95½	97	83½	80 4-5
Harding	105.	156½	374½	692 1-5
Pritchard	—	—	—	—
Sutherland	—	—	—	—
Poindexter	35	15	14	—
Sproul	70	75½	76	—
Butler	4	2	2	2
Du Pont	1	1	—	—
Coolidge	28	30	89	6
Borah	—	—	—	—
La Follette	24	24	24	24
Hoover	4	6	6	6½
Knox	1	1	1	—
Watson	—	—	—	—
Warren	—	—	—	—
Ward (N. Y.)	1	—	—	—
Kellogg (Minn.)	1	1	—	—
Lenroot	1	1	1	1
McGregor	—	—	1	—
Absent	—	—	4	—

Coliseum, Chicago.—Senator Warren G. Harding of Marion, O., was named for President of the United States by the Republican party represented by its delegates assembled in national convention at the Coliseum. Calvin Coolidge, governor of Massachusetts, was named for Vice President.

The nomination of the presidential candidate came on the tenth ballot. In the ninth ballot the whole trend of the convention sentiment was toward Harding. When New York, with its heavy representation, went to him on the tenth ballot everything was over except the shouting—and the shouting began immediately.

Senator Harding's nomination was the outcome of a complex situation that did not begin to clear until Friday evening. After four ineffective ballots the convention had adjourned until Saturday morning. Four additional ballots in the forenoon and early afternoon of Saturday had developed Harding strength, but General Wood and Governor Frank O. Lowden had remained in the lead. A recess was taken for two hours, and during that short period combinations were formed that made Harding's nomination certain.

Interesting and even thrilling as the open proceedings in the convention were, moves behind the scenes, of which most of the convention knew nothing, had their dramatic side. The nomination of the candidate for President was arranged in conferences in hotel rooms. The prediction made in Washington weeks ago that the convention would get into a deadlock over candidates that would necessitate a combination arranged by a comparatively few of the party's dominating spirits was fulfilled to the letter.

Johnson's Strength Disintegrated.

Johnson's strength in the convention, never very potent, had begun to disintegrate Saturday morning under the influence of the understanding that Harding was the choice of the leaders represented by the senate group. All along it had been taken for granted that when Johnson saw that he could not be nominated he would ask his supporters to go to Knox. In conferences in which he took part, however, he failed to intimate that he was willing to abandon his candidacy, and no effort was made to persuade him.

In the two-hour recess Saturday afternoon pressure seemed to have been brought upon Johnson to throw his influence to Knox or some other aspirant for the presidential honor. It is the understanding that at this juncture Johnson indicated that he was not satisfied with Knox's views on taxation and perhaps on other public questions. So Johnson failed to place his indorsement on the Knox boom.

Senator Borah entered the conference of the conservative group of senators and asked them to consider Knox. He was asked if he came from Senator Johnson. Borah answered that he acted only for himself.

All through the hot and sultry night those who had taken positions of leadership in party affairs labored among themselves in the effort to find some solution of the problem of selecting a suitable candidate for President. In the end no success attended their effort as far as an agreement that would affect all groups and interests was concerned.

The name of Senator Harding figured in all the conferences. It became apparent as the exchanges of views proceeded that the conservative group in the senate was inclined to favor him. But the trouble was that no specific agreement could be reached. Harding was not acceptable to the progressive and radical group headed by Senators Johnson and Borah, but this group was equally unable to cut the knot into which the convention had tied itself by agreeing on a candidate acceptable to the other group.

Johnson Is Eliminated.

Johnson was virtually eliminated at the morning session, his vote dwindling in a manner that signified no comeback.

After the fourth ballot of the day, in which Harding developed remarkable strength for a "dark horse," Governor Morrow, head of the Kentucky delegation, which had supported Lowden, moved a recess until 4 o'clock.

At first Ohio objected vehemently, then suddenly became reconciled. Something had happened. Morrow had whispered to Myron T. Herrick of the Buckeye crowd, which sat across the aisle, and the motion for a recess was carried.

A busy three hours intervened, and fruitful.

Everybody seemed suddenly to have become a Harding booster. His picture appeared in thousands of hat bands as if by magic.

There was more genuine excitement as the convention reconvened and the visitors assembled than at any time since Chairman Lodge first rapped for order.

Four o'clock was the hour, but it was nearly 5 when the gavel fell.

The first definite break for Harding came when the Connecticut delegation gave Johnson 1 and Harding 13 on the ninth ballot. On the eighth ballot the Nutmeg State voted: Johnson, 1; Wood, 1; Coolidge, 1, and Lowden, 11, and as the ninth balloting was announced pandemonium reigned all throughout the hall.

When the total was announced Harding did not have enough to go over the top, but he had passed all his rivals. His total was 374½. Announcement of the result set the Harding enthusiasts cheering again, and the prediction was made that he would be nominated on the next ballot.

General Wood's total dropped to 249, a loss of 50, and Governor Lowden's to 121½, a loss of 185½. Senator Johnson slipped so low that he was practically out of the race, with a vote of 82. Governor Sproul of Pennsylvania received 78 votes. The vote of the other candidates was: Coolidge, 20; La Follette, 24; Poindexter, 14; Hoover, 6; Butler, 2; Knox, 1; Lenroot, 1; Kellogg, 1; W. H. Macgregor of Texas, 1; Will H. Hays, 1.

Climax on the Tenth Ballot.

Harding continued to make gains early on the tenth ballot. He added 4 votes in Alabama, the first state called. Arizona stuck to Wood. Arkansas climbed on the band wagon by deserting Lowden and Wood, giving all of its 18 votes to Harding.

California remained faithful to Johnson. Delaware gave Harding an undivided vote, Sproul losing 3. Florida made a nearly solid delegation for Harding by giving him 7½ out of 8 votes.

Georgia gave Harding 10 votes, a gain of 9. Idaho added 4 more vote to Harding by giving him 2.

Illinois broke from Lowden and gave Harding 22½ votes. This left Lowden only 17 votes in his own state. The delegates controlled by Mayor William Hale Thompson of Chicago remained with Johnson, who received 18 4-5 votes.

The Indiana delegates saw the way the ballot was going and gave Harding 20, a gain of 9. The 26 votes of Iowa switched in a bunch from Lowden to Harding, and it became evident that Harding was to be named on this ballot. Maine remained firm for Wood.

When Senator Lodge attempted to pass Massachusetts he got into an argument with a delegate over the right to do so. Massachusetts was not ready. The delegate told the chairman that it could not be done without unanimous consent or a suspension of the rules. Massachusetts then gave Harding 17 votes and 1 to Coolidge.

Minnesota continued to give Wood the bulk of her strength, but the Harding votes increased nearly all along the line.

Ohio furnished the next thrill by casting her 48 votes solid for Harding for the first time.

Then everybody waited to see what Pennsylvania would do. The convention held its breath. Governor Sproul himself announced the deciding vote. The vote was: Johnson, 1; Knox, 1; Wood, 14, and Harding, 61.

At that moment, 6:15 p. m., Harding received more than he needed, for his vote went to an even 500. The calling of the other states was merely perfunctory, but it was gone through with. The superheated delegates remained in their seats, but they had settled back with a sigh of relief that it was practically all over.

While it was remembered that a candidate for vice president had still to be nominated, the prospect of the weary crowd getting out of Chicago overbalanced all other considerations. The delegates seemed willing to go through anything or accept anything so long as they could get away. There were enough Harding men to turn the hall into a bedlam for a few minutes, but it quickly died down.

Votes Switched to the Winner.

After Pennsylvania had insured Harding's nomination the changes came fast. Tennessee cast her 20 votes and Texas her 23 for Harding, and all the territories except the Philippines, which stuck to Wood, voted solidly for him.

Wisconsin stuck to 24 votes for La Follette, the announcement being received with groans. A number of states which had held out for Wood, Johnson or Lowden then announced changes to a solid vote for Harding.

The California delegates sat in silence, as did the Chicago delegates controlled by Mayor Thompson.

Of the 17 Illinois delegates who had stuck to Governor Lowden 16 recorded a change to Harding before the ballot total was announced as follows:

Harding, 674 7-10; Wood, 157½; Johnson, 80 4-5; La Follette, 24; Lowden, 12; Hoover, 5½; Coolidge, 5; Butler, 3; Sproul, 2; Lenroot, 1; Knox, 1.

United States Senator Joseph S. Frelinghuysen of New Jersey then moved to make the nomination unanimous. A few "noes" came from sections occupied by the Wisconsin delegation, who had been voting for La Follette. This refusal to concur in Frelinghuysen's motion was received with hisses.

Chairman Lodge had a hard time to get order. He almost broke his gavel in the attempt. His voice was gone, and in a whisper he announced that Harding had received the nomination.

WARREN G. HARDING. CALVIN COOLIDGE.

CAREER OF GOV. COOLIDGE, VICE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEE

Governor Calvin Coolidge of Massachusetts, Republican nominee for vice president, sprung into the national limelight when he brought to a successful termination the Boston police strike last fall.

In November of last year he ran for re-election as governor on the issue that had been created by the strike of the Boston police, and his victory was overwhelming.

He was born in Plymouth, Vt., and his forbears for generations had been residents of Massachusetts. He was graduated from Amherst College in 1895 and was Grover orator at commencement. In his senior year he won first prize—a gold medal—for the best essay on the principles of the War for American Independence.

After leaving college he studied law in the offices of Hammond & Field in Northampton, Mass., and was admitted to the bar in 20 months.

Subsequently he was for four years a member of the state senate, of which he was president during the last two. He was elected lieutenant governor of Massachusetts in 1916 and was the occupant of that office until 1918. In the fall of 1918 he was elevated to the chair of state chief executive in spite of the fact that the Democratic party had made a fight in Massachusetts which brought about the defeat of Senator John W. Weeks.

COOLIDGE GETS NOMINATION ON FIRST BALLOT

Massachusetts Governor Has 647½ Votes—Lenroot's Vote 146½.

ALLEN NOT IN THE RUNNING

Chicago.—Governor Calvin Coolidge of Massachusetts was nominated for vice president by the Republican national convention. Pennsylvania's vote gave him his majority in the ballot, as it did Senator Harding, the presidential nominee.

The vote was: Coolidge, 647½; Lenroot, 146½; Allen, 68½; Anderson, 28; Johnson, 22½; Gronna, 24; Pritchard, 10.

Nominations for vice president followed as soon as the uproar over Senator Harding's victory had partly subsided. Senator Lenroot of Wisconsin was named by Senator McCormick and seconded by Chairman Hert of the Kentucky delegation. The cheering and general turbulence began again.

Senator Lenroot's nomination was hardly recorded when Governor Coolidge of Massachusetts was placed in nomination by Judge Wallace McCamant of Oregon. Governor Coolidge's nomination was seconded from North Dakota and Michigan and many other states. There was a great burst of enthusiasm for Coolidge, and delegates fairly fell over themselves for a chance to second him.

Above the uproar and din a member of the Kansas delegation got on a chair and nominated Governor Allen of Kansas for the vice presidency. A woman delegate from Maryland tried to make a speech from a chair. The convention saw her gestures, but never heard a word.

All over the hall delegates were standing on chairs or climbing on posts devoting themselves to the business of making noise. It probably was a reflex from the tension of ten ballots and five gruelling days in an intense heat.

The result of the only ballot was:

ALABAMA, 14 votes—12 Lenroot, 2 Coolidge.
ARIZONA, 6 votes—6 Coolidge.
ARKANSAS, 18 votes—18 Coolidge.
CALIFORNIA, 26 votes—19 Coolidge, 2 Allen, 1 Anderson, 4 absent.
COLORADO, 12 votes—12 Allen.
CONNECTICUT, 14 votes—13 Coolidge, 1 absent.
DELAWARE, 6 votes—5 Lenroot, 1 Coolidge.
FLORIDA, 8 votes—8 Coolidge.
GEORGIA, 17 votes—8 Lenroot, 9 Coolidge.
IDAHO, 8 votes—8 Coolidge.
ILLINOIS, 58 votes—16 Johnson, 4 Lenroot, 1 Allen, 36 Coolidge, 1 absent.
INDIANA, 30 votes—3 Allen, 11 Lenroot, 16 Coolidge.
IOWA, 26 votes—1 Anderson, 4½ Allen, 3 Lenroot, 17½ Coolidge.
KANSAS, 20 votes—20 Allen.
KENTUCKY, 26 votes—1 Coolidge, 1 Anderson, 24 Lenroot.
LOUISIANA, 12 votes—12 Coolidge.
MAINE, 12 votes—12 Coolidge.
MARYLAND, 16 votes—16 Coolidge.
MASSACHUSETTS, 35 votes—35 Coolidge.
MICHIGAN, 30 votes—30 Coolidge.
MINNESOTA, 24 votes—24 Coolidge.
MISSISSIPPI, 12 votes—12 Coolidge.
MISSOURI, 36 votes—21½ Lenroot, 6½ Johnson, 8 Coolidge.
MONTANA, 8 votes—7 Lenroot, 1 Coolidge.
NEBRASKA, 16 votes—16 Coolidge.
NEVADA, 6 votes—6 Coolidge.
NEW HAMPSHIRE, 8 votes—8 Coolidge.
NEW JERSEY, 28 votes—1 Anderson, 2 Lenroot, 25 Coolidge.
NEW MEXICO, 6 votes—5 Lenroot, 1 Coolidge.
NEW YORK, 88 votes—8 Allen, 21 Lenroot, 59 Coolidge.
NORTH CAROLINA, 22 votes—4 Lenroot, 9 Coolidge, 7 Allen, 1 Pritchard.
NORTH DAKOTA, 10 votes—10 Coolidge.
OHIO, 48 votes—9 Anderson, 9 Lenroot, 10 Allen, 10 Pritchard, 10 Coolidge.
OKLAHOMA, 20 votes—20 Coolidge.
OREGON, 10 votes—10 Coolidge.
PENNSYLVANIA, 76 votes—76 Coolidge.
RHODE ISLAND, 10 votes—10 Coolidge.
SOUTH CAROLINA, 11 votes—11 Coolidge.
SOUTH DAKOTA, 10 votes—10 Coolidge.
TENNESSEE, 20 votes—20 Coolidge.
TEXAS, 23 votes—1 Allen, 22 Coolidge.
UTAH, 8 votes—1 Lenroot, 7 Coolidge.
VERMONT, 8 votes—8 Coolidge.
VIRGINIA, 15 votes—15 Anderson.
WASHINGTON, 14 votes—7 Lenroot, 7 Coolidge.
WEST VIRGINIA, 16 votes—16 Coolidge.
WISCONSIN, 26 votes—2 Lenroot, 24 Senator Gronna of North Carolina.
WYOMING, 6 votes—6 Coolidge.
ALASKA, 2 votes—2 Coolidge.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 2 votes—2 Coolidge.
HAWAII, 2 votes—(Not voting).
PHILIPPINES, 2 votes—2 Coolidge.
PORTO RICO, 2 votes—2 Coolidge.

SKETCH OF CAREER OF REPUBLICAN NOMINEE

Presidential Candidate Began as Farm Boy, Painted Barns, Set Type and Finally Became Editor.

Warren G. Harding has always been a resident of Ohio, which state he has represented as United States senator since 1914. In private business life he is publisher of the Marion (O.) Star.

He was born on a farm near the village of Blooming Grove, Morrow county, O., November 2, 1865. He is the eldest of eight children. His father, George T. Harding, was a country doctor, whose forbears came from Scotland.

Before going to Ohio the Hardings were residents of Pennsylvania, where some of them were massacred by Indians. Others fought in the Revolutionary War. The mother of Warren, Mrs. Phoebe Dickerson, was descended from an old time Holland Dutch family, the Van Kirks.

In his youth Warren Harding lived the life of a farmer boy, attending the village school until fourteen years of age, when he entered Ohio Central College of Iberia, from which he was graduated. As editor of the college paper he first displayed a talent for journalism.

He was obliged to stop school now and then and earn the money with which to pursue his college course. At one time he cut corn, at another painted barns and at still another drove a team and helped to grade the roadbed of a new railway. At seventeen he taught a district school and played a horn in the village brass band.

At odd times he worked in the village printing office, in time becoming an expert typesetter and later a linotype operator. He is a practical pressman and a job printer and as a "make-up man" is said to have few equals. The luck piece he has carried as a senator is the old printer's rule he used when he was sticking type.

In 1884 Dr. Harding moved his family to Marion. A short time afterward the father purchased for Warren the Star, then a small paper.

Never Had a Strike.

On the paper Warren performed every function from devil to managing editor. In all the years the senator has owned it there has never been a strike or a threatened one.

Senator Harding is closely identified with many other large business enterprises in Marion and other parts of the state. He is director of a bank and several large manufacturing plants and is a trustee of the Trinity Baptist Church.

Mr. Harding has twice represented the Thirteenth senatorial district of Ohio in the state legislature and served one term as lieutenant governor. At the 1914 election Harding was elected United States senator by a majority of more than 100,000, running 73,000 ahead of the next highest on the ticket. In the senate he is a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations. Senator Harding married Miss Florence Kling in 1891.

How the Candidates Fared in First Day's Voting

Candidates.	1st Ballot.	2d Ballot.	3d Ballot.	4th Bal't
Wood	287½	289½	303	314½
Lowden	211½	259½	282½	289
Johnson	133½	146	148	140½
Sproul	83½	76½	79½	79½
Butler	69	40	26	20
Harding	64½	57	58½	61½
Coolidge	29	32	27	25
La Follette	34	24	34	23
Pritchard	24	10	—	—
Poindexter	20½	15	15	15
Sutherland	17	16	9	3
Du Pont	7	7	2	2
Hoover	5½	1½	5½	5
Borah	2	1	1	1
Warren (Mich.)	1	—	—	—
Knox	—	1	2	2
Watson	—	—	2	4

Necessary for choice, 493.

Coolidge Congratulates Harding.

Boston.—Governor Coolidge sent the following telegram to Senator Harding:

"Please accept my sincere congratulations and the assurance of every support in Massachusetts."

VIRGINIA NEWS IN SHORT ORDER

Latest Doings in Various Parts of the State

TOLD IN SHORT PARAGRAPHS

Lynchburg.—The schol census just completed here shows a school population in Lynchburg of 7,882, an increase of nearly 1,000 over the census of 1915.

Lynchburg.—With a vote of only 341 a city manager from City Council was elected here, the unopposed candidates being Fred Harper, E. E. Menefee, P. P. Winfree, Ernest Williams and Walker Pettyjohn.

Onancock.—The cornerstone of the new Atlantic Baptist Church was laid by Temperanceville Lodge, A. F. & A. M., with impressive exercises. The address was made by the Rev. R. A. McFarland, of Lynchburg.

Danville.—The South Boston Council has granted a thirty-year franchise to the Honston Hydro-electric Company for thirty years to supply the community with power, thus making two power companies operating in the Halifax county town.

Clifton Forge.—The recent election here brought out the largest vote ever cast in a city election. Mayor A. B. Davies was re-elected by ninety majority over L. C. McGuire. For the Council there were two tickets, one put out by union labor. The latter carried one ward and lost the other two. There was a great deal of interest and people crowded near the polling places all day long.

Charlottesville. — Rev. Noble C. Powell will succeed the Rev. B. E. Tucker, Jr., as rector of St. Paul's Church at the University of Virginia. He was educated at Alabama Polytechnic Institute and at the University of Virginia. For the past three years he has been a student at the Virginia Theological Seminary, near Alexandria, Va.

Norfolk.—Organized labor's efforts to capture a seat in Norfolk's governing body of five met with decisive defeat, Edward W. Mulligan trailing a ticket of four with 934 votes out of a total of 6,119 cast. I. Walke Truxton, with 5,395, and Albert L. Roper, with 4,762, were returned to office. Phil Roskam, an independent, polled 1,295 votes.

Charlottesville.—In the municipal election, B. E. Wheeler, a leading real estate agent, was elected Mayor by eighty-one majority over E. G. Haden, incumbent, who has served two terms. In the First Ward L. R. Whitten was chosen Councilman over H. K. Hawthorne and Thomas J. Randolph. In the Second Ward, J. D. Ellington was elected Councilman by two votes over Frank M. Huyett.

Pulaski.—The Hiwassie Shale and Brick Tile Company has made application to the State Corporation Commission for a charter. The application provides for a minimum capital of $0,000 and a maximum of $150,000. The officers for the first year are John S. Draper, president; M. P. Landis, vice-president; T. A. Ireland, secretary-treasurer. They, with T. W. Kersey, E. C. Gannaway, Robert Hunts, Jr., and C. M. Truax, constitute the directorate. A site has been purchased on the branch of the Norfolk and Western about seven miles from Pulaski, where a plant with a capacity of 35,000 brick daily will be built.

Orange.—The case of the Commonwealth vs. D. D. Hunt, on trial here attracted much attention. The charge was that of setting fire to the building in which he lived in Gordonsville for the purpose of collecting the insurance on his personal property, which was consumed by fire. After the evidence was all in, Commonwealth Attorney A. T. Browning, speaking for himself officially and for Mr. Samuel Kelley, attorney for the State Department of Insurance, told the jury that he could not ask for a verdict of guilty as he would not be warranted by the evidence in so doinge. He asked the jury to bring in a verdict of not guilty. Mr. Hunt made a fine witness and a fine impression, answering the questions put to him in an exhaustive examination in chief by his own attorneys in a clear, lucid and satisfactory manner and was in no way disconcerted by the searching cross-examination by the attorneys for the State. Mr. Hunt's evidence was such as to vindicate him completely and exonerate him from the charge.

Lynchburg.—J. P. McConnell, of Radford, son of President McConnell of the Radford State Normal School, won the medal in oratory at Lynchburg College. His theme was "The Enemy of Civilization." Miss Helen Manly won the declamation medal.

Danville.—The city health department has opened three milk stations in different sections of the city, all in charge of competent nurses, where pure pasteurized and modified milk is available. Those unable to pay for the milk get it free.

Fredericksburg.—In the municipal election here, Dr. J. Garnett King, for Mayor, defeated W. D. Carter by 109 majority. Councilmen elected: John F. Gouldman, Jr., M. G. Willis, Jr., R. L. Biscoe, George W. Heflin, R. E. Smith and Thomas J. McGhee.

Fredericksburg.—"Clifton," the farm of S. M. Coyner, in Orange county, was sold at public auction, the proceeds aggregating around $30,000. The property, better known as the Colonel Chapman estate, was subdivided into smaller tracts.

STATE CAPITAL

Virginia And Bay State To Join.

Richmond.—That the beginning of free institutions in America may be fittingly commemorated in the tercentennial anniversary of the year in which the first legislative body in America convened at Jamestown in 1619, and later the Mayflower compact became a matter of contemporary history, patriotic organizations of Virginia, under the honorary chairmanship of Governor Westmoreland Davis, and the active chairmanship of Mrs. William Ruffin Cox, are already making tentative plans to participate extensively in the celebration which takes place early in October.

At a preliminary meeting held in the Governor's offices there were present James Alston Cabell, president of the Society of the Colonial Wars; Dr. Charles R. Robins, representing the Sons of the Revolution; Arthur B. Clarke, the Sons of the American Revolution; Mrs. Allen Chambers, of the Daughters of the American Revolution; Mrs. J. Taylor Ellyson, of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, and Mrs. William Ruffin Cox, of the Virginia Division, Colonial Dames of America.

Starting from Massachusetts, the fleet of ships lent by the Government will anchor in Hampton Roads for the Virginia part of the celebration during the first week in October, when Jamestown, Williamsburg, Yorktown and other historic places will be visited and their importance in the early history of America emphasized in every way possible.

Seek To Practice Dentistry.

Thirty-four applicants for State license to practice dentistry in Virginia appeared before the State Dental Examining Board at the Medical College of Virginia. Of this number, twelve were negroes and six applicants were from other states with five years' practice to their credit. Dr. R. E. Harper, of Danville, is president of the board, and Dr. J. L. Walker, of Norfolk, is secretary. The list of those who passed the examination successfully will be published within the next week. Only five of the prospective dentists were graduates of the school of Dentistry of the Medical College of Virginia.

Hold Apathetic Election.

Less than 1,000 votes were cast in the most apathetic municipal election held in Richmond for many years. The actual vote according to returns given out at the various precincts, was 978. While there was no opposition to Mayor Ainslie and the other Democratic candidates for city offices, the result of the election was disappointing to party leaders, who were especially anxious that a full vote be polled. The vote cast in each of the wards follows: Jefferson, 249; Madison, 211; Lee, 258; and Clay, 258.

Social Experts To Come Here.

Russell Sage Foundation was invited by wire to make a survey of the agencies in Richmond engaged in social, philanthropic and charitable work, which are represented in the Richmond Council of Social Agencies. The telegram was signed by the chairman of the Richmond Council of Social Agencies, Dr. H. H. Hibbs, Jr., by Dr. E. C. Levy, Director of Public Welfare of the city of Richmond, who was appointed chairman of the survey committee at the last meeting of the council, and by the secretary of the council, Miss Nora Spencer Hammer.

Anti-Prohibitionists To Meet.

For the purpose of prosecuting in Virginia the movement initiated by the association opposed to the prohibition amendment to the Constitution of the United States with headquarters in Washington, D. C., formation of a local organization was discussed at a meeting in the Jefferson Hotel. W. H. Stayton, of the national association, was present and outlined the purpose of the organization.

Census Is Compete.

There are more than 30,000 children of school age in Richmond who are actually attending classes, according to the report of City Superintendent A. H. Hill to the state board of education, and there are only 254 persons between the ages of ten and twenty who are illiterate. The school census was recently taken. It is required every five years. The report shows that illiteracy has greatly decreased. Especially is this the case among the colored population.

State Loses Tax Case.

Under a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, the State of Virginia cannot collect taxes on net income derived on business done beyond the borders of the State by corporations chartered in Virginia. The case was that of the Royster Guano Company, of Norfolk. The amount involved was about $2,000. Since the litigation was begun, however, the act under which the State will hereafter operate has been amended and the State will collect taxes.

Name Committees To Complete Work.

Selection of committees to complete its organization featured at meeting of the executive committee of the Virginia Traffic League in the office of E. S. Goodman, traffic manager of the Chamber of Commerce. William M. Martin, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Petersburg, was made chairman of the membership committee. Consideration was given several technical traffic matters, but no definite action was taken at the session.

STARLIGHT

By MADGE WESTON.

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She was the most perplexing girl, Billy thought, that he had ever met, and yet—the most charming. Riselay had sent him out to this forsaken village of a past time to value a certain blooded horse, which was offered for sale. Riselay did not know much about horseflesh, but Riselay had plenty of money, and it occurred to him that it might be amusing to canter occasionally around the park.

The straggling house on the hill, at which the town driver left him, presented to Billy upon first approach, a comfortable air of olden-time hospitality. It was a great shabby house, Billy found, but its lady mistress still practiced that old-time hospitality.

"The hotel is but a poor place," she told Billy graciously, "and it will be a pleasure for us to accommodate you in our own home."

Mr. Riselay, it seemed, was known through mutual friends, and Billy, as Mr. Riselay's representative, would be gladly entertained during his brief sojourn. The old lady's tone was so wistful as she made the suggestion that he fanciled in it an eagerness for companionship. It was not until "tea time" that he met the daughter, who was, Billy thought, "the sweetest girl that he had ever seen." But while her charm drew him her attitude of sadness held him aloof.

She was very silent, this blue-eyed girl. In her mother's presence only did she appear gay or light-hearted; so witty and merry then that Billy wondered if this could be the same creature who walked sighing and unresponsive by his side through the garden.

For Billie's sojourn had not been brief as it was expected. On the first evening of his arrival, he had telephoned Riselay to the effect that the horse was not in a fair condition to be judged.

The animal was a beautiful one, undoubtedly, but had been taken with some sort of horse distemper. He decided it wiser to wait about while he indulged in that long wished-for "fishing vacation." He had persuaded his lady hostess, so he said, to accept board for the time of his stay. "But she's a proud old dame," Billy told Riselay.

Life at the hill house was very pleasant. Cynthia, as the "sweetest girl" was called, escorted Billy usually to promising fishing vicinities—sitting sometimes there absorbed and retrospective at his side, or flashing at him occasionally her rare and reassuring smile. Billy had days ago admitted to himself the fact—he was in love; truly, disturbingly in love for the first time in his honest life.

Mrs. Hawthorne, whom he thought of only as Cynthia's mother, told him relievedly how glad they would be to be rid of Starlight. Starlight was the name of the horse who moped and stamped in his stable.

Cynthia intended to buy a car, Mrs. Hawthorne said, casually. It would be more convenient for them to get about. And Cynthia, bending over the credentials of Starlight, which she was showing, flushed suddenly and pointed out to Billy that the price asked for him was not at all exorbitant. At last when there was no further excuse to postpone judgment as far as Starlight was concerned, Billy paid unhesitatingly the price imposed and endeavored vainly upon his last night to see the girl alone. But Cynthia was deliberately perverse. With sinking heart Billy realized that she was aware of the words he would say Cynthia did not wish to hear them. Yet half triumphantly Billy had fancied that he had read in Cynthia's clear eyes not only knowledge of his love, but a promise of his return. He wished that he might fathom the uncertainty of her—this half admission—this cold reluctance.

Early upon the morning of his departure, Billy arose and went out to the stables. Though the first dew was on the grass, Cynthia was there before him. Unaware of his approach she stood, her arms about the horse's neck, her face against his white mane.

"Starlight, Starlight," sobbed the girl, "would it help you in being separated from me, I wonder, to know that you are buying our very bread and butter—that we are so beastly poor, boy, we might have to starve without— Oh!" she gasped at sight of Billy in the doorway, then laughed.

"Well, you know the truth at last, she said, "though mother would die if she thought you did—or any of the Riselays. Oh! if I had the heart to leave her alone here," cried the girl, "and go away and earn our living."

Her voice broke tremulously.

"You can't think how one can get to love a horse," she cried, "when the faithful animal is one's only companion. We've both been fretting over our parting, haven't we Starlight? Good-by," she told Billy abruptly, and put out her hand bravely smiling.

Over Billie's face swept a wave of joyful understanding.

"So that's been the trouble," he exclaimed. "Well, I'm going to take your horse to Riselay, but he will be mine soon. Old Riselay will give me anything that I want, for a wedding present."

For an instant very evident alarm showed in Cynthia's surprised blue eyes.

"Our wedding present, I should have said," Billy explained boldly.

And thus he made his proposal.

He Has It Coming.

"Should uglier husbands have heavier damages?" was a question raised in a recent divorce action. The better opinion is that the fact that the ugly man must have gone out of his way to get married should tell against him.—Punch.

A wise young man never threatens to kiss a pretty girl—neither does he beg her pardon afterward.

Beware of the man who has a mania for telling hard luck stories.

ABANDON PLEBISCITE IN SILESIA.

Interallied Commissioners Give Up Mandate Because of Difficulties.

Berlin.—The Interallied Plebiscite Commission in Eastern Silesia has returned its mandate to the Supreme Council on the ground that the task cannot be fulfilled under the prescribed conditions, according to report here.

The commissioners are understood to have known the impossibility of taking a plebiscite in Eastern Silesia for a long time. ...only ...d eat a great ...y.

PRINCESS ROSPIGLIOSI DEAD.

Francesca, Daughter of Princess Joseph, Nee Reid.

Paris.—Princess Francesca Rospigliosi, daughter of Princess Joseph Rospigliosi, formerly Miss Mary Jennings Reid of New Orleans and Washington, died at the family's country home near this city from complications arising from chronic malaria. Her condition was adversely affected by the death of Alfredo Alligretti, a former Italian army aviator, suicide being suspected in his case.

PORTO RICANS DENY CHARGE.

Sugar Growers Say They Do Not Treat Workers Unjustly.

San Juan, Porto Rico.—An emphatic denial was given by the Porto Rican Sugar Growers' Association to the charges made recently by Peter J. Brady of the American Federation of Labor before the Lusk legislative committee in New York that owners of sugar plantations in Porto Rico treat their employees unjustly as to wages and working hours. Laborers work only eight hours, says the association.

ARTHUR E. NEWBOLD DIES.

Well Known Financier Succumbs to Cerebral Hemorrhage.

Philadelphia.—Arthur Emlen Newbold, widely known financier and a member of the firm of Drexel & Co., dropped dead in his office. He was sixty years old.

He was talking to E. T. Stotesbury and other members of the firm when the attack came. A few minutes before he had eaten lunch with them in the office in accordance with his usual custom.

SUGAR RATIONS TO RETURN.

Hotels and Restaurants to Be Put on War-Time Basis.

New York.—Rationing of sugar as in war times will go into effect in hotels and restaurants throughout the country on June 21, Armin W. Riley announced here.

Mr. Riley's announcement followed a conference here with representatives of the leading New York hotels and restaurants, who, he said, had promised to do anything in their power to reduce sugar consumption.